United Nations S/2018/834

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2018

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the peace process in the Republic of Colombia,

Recalling all its resolutions and statements of its President regarding the peace process in Colombia,

Welcoming the progress made towards peace across Colombia since the adoption of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace (the Final Agreement) and *urging* the parties, with the support of relevant state institutions and security forces, as well as civil society, to work together to renew momentum behind implementation of the Final Agreement,

Recalling in particular its resolution 2366 (2017) which established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (the Verification Mission) to verify implementation by the Government of Colombia and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) of sections 3.2 and 3.4 of the Final Agreement as called for in section 6.3.3 of the Final Agreement and *recalling* the positive role played by the Verification Mission in that regard,

Acknowledging the letter dated 30 August 2018 from the President of Colombia (S/2018/801) requesting an extension of the mandate of the Verification Mission as agreed by the Government of Colombia and the People's Alternative Revolutionary Force (FARC),

1. *Decides* to extend, to 25 September 2019, the mandate of the Verification Mission and reporting requirements in accordance with its resolutions 2366 and 2377 (2017), headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses its willingness* to work with the Government of Colombia to further extend the mandate of the Verification Mission on the basis of agreement between the parties.

18-15242 (E) 130918

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United Nations S/2018/835

Security Council

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12 September 2018

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

At its 7488th meeting, held on 20 July 2015 in connection with the item entitled "Non-proliferation", the Security Council adopted resolution 2231 (2015).

In paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Security Council requested the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide regular updates to the Council on the implementation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of its commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and to report at any time any issue of concern directly affecting the fulfilment of those commitments.

Accordingly, the President circulates herewith the report of the Director General dated 30 August 2018 (see annex).

18-15162 (E) 140918

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Annex

Letter dated 30 August 2018 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the document submitted to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and the enclosed document to the attention of all members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukiya **Amano**

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Verification and monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in light of United Nations Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)*

Report by the Director General

A. Introduction

1. This report of the Director General to the Board of Governors and, in parallel, to the United Nations Security Council (Security Council), is on the Islamic Republic of Iran's (Iran's) implementation of its nuclear-related commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and on matters related to verification and monitoring in Iran in light of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015). It also provides information on financial matters, and the Agency's consultations and exchanges of information with the Joint Commission, established by the JCPOA.

B. Background

2. On 14 July 2015, China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States of America,[1] with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (E3/EU+3) and Iran agreed on the JCPOA. On 20 July 2015, the Security Council adopted resolution 2231 (2015), in which, inter alia, it requested the Director General to "undertake the necessary verification and monitoring of Iran's nuclear-related commitments for the full duration of those commitments under the JCPOA" (GOV/2015/53 and Corr. 1, para. 8). In August 2015, the Board of Governors authorized the Director General to implement the necessary verification and monitoring of Iran's nuclear-related commitments as set out in the JCPOA, and report accordingly, for the full duration of those commitments in light of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), subject to the availability of funds and consistent with the Agency's standard safeguards practices. The Board of Governors also authorized the Agency to consult and exchange information with the Joint Commission, as set out in GOV/2015/53 and Corr. 1.

3. In December 2016 and January 2017, the Director General shared with Member States nine documents,[2] developed and endorsed by all participants of the Joint Commission, providing clarifications for the implementation of Iran's nuclear-related measures as set out in the JCPOA for its duration.[3]

4. The estimated cost to the Agency for the implementation of Iran's Additional Protocol and for verifying and monitoring Iran's nuclear-related commitments as set out in the JCPOA is €9.2 million per annum. For 2018, extrabudgetary funding is

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* Circulated to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency under the symbol GOV/2018/33.

[1] On 8 May 2018, the President of the United States of America, Donald Trump, announced that the "United States will withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal", 'Remarks by President Trump on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action', at: https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-joint-comprehensive-plan-action/.

[2] Reproduced in INFCIRC/907 and INFCIRC/907/Add.1.

[3] GOV/2017/10, para. 3.

necessary for €5.1 million of the €9.2 million.[4] As of 27 August 2018, €6.5 million of extrabudgetary funding was available to meet the cost of JCPOA related activities for 2018 and beyond.

5. The Director General met the President of Iran, HE Hassan Rouhani, in Vienna on 4 July 2018, as part of the regular high-level dialogue between the Agency and Iran. They discussed the Agency's safeguards activities in Iran.

C. JCPOA Verification and Monitoring Activities

6. Since 16 January 2016 (JCPOA Implementation Day), the Agency has verified and monitored Iran's implementation of its nuclear-related commitments in accordance with the modalities set out in the JCPOA,[5] consistent with the Agency's standard safeguards practices, and in an impartial and objective manner.[6,7] The Agency reports the following for the period since the issuance of the Director General's previous quarterly report.[8]

C.1. Activities Related to Heavy Water and Reprocessing

7. Iran has not pursued the construction of the Arak heavy water research reactor (IR-40 Reactor) based on its original design.[9,10] Iran has not produced or tested natural uranium pellets, fuel pins or fuel assemblies specifically designed for the support of the IR-40 Reactor as originally designed, and all existing natural uranium pellets and fuel assemblies have remained in storage under continuous Agency monitoring (paras. 3 and 10).[11]

8. Iran has continued to inform the Agency about the inventory of heavy water in Iran and the production of heavy water at the Heavy Water Production Plant (HWPP)[12] and allowed the Agency to monitor the quantities of Iran's heavy water stocks and the amount of heavy water produced at the HWPP (para. 15). On 25 August 2018, the Agency verified that the plant was in operation and that Iran's stock of heavy water

[4] The cost of the provisional application of Iran's Additional Protocol (€3.0 million) and €1.1 million of the €2.2 million for the inspector costs related to the verification and monitoring of Iran's nuclear-related commitments as set out in the JCPOA are being met from the regular budget (GC(60)/2).

[5] Including the clarifications referred to in para. 3 of this report.

[6] GOV/2016/8, para. 6.

[7] Note by the Secretariat, 2016/Note 5.

[8] GOV/2018/24.

[9] The calandria was removed from the reactor and rendered inoperable during preparation for Implementation Day and has been retained in Iran (GOV/INF/2016/1, Arak heavy water research reactor, paras. 3(ii) and 3(iii)).

[10] As indicated previously (GOV/2017/24, footnote 10), Iran has changed the name of the facility to the Khondab Heavy Water Research Reactor.

[11] The paragraph references in parentheses throughout Sections C and D of this report correspond to the paragraphs of 'Annex I — Nuclear-related measures' of the JCPOA.

[12] HWPP is a facility for the production of heavy water which, according to the design information provided by Iran to the Agency on 25 January 2016, has a nominal capacity of 16 tonnes of nuclear grade heavy water per year and an actual capacity of "about 20 tonnes" of nuclear grade heavy water per year. Iran informed the Agency, in a letter dated 18 June 2017, that the "maximum annual capacity of the Heavy Water Production Plant (HWPP) is 20 Tons".

was 122.9 metric tonnes.[13] Throughout the reporting period, Iran had no more than 130 metric tonnes of heavy water (para. 14).

9. Iran has not carried out activities related to reprocessing at the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) and the Molybdenum, Iodine and Xenon Radioisotope Production (MIX) Facility or at any of the other facilities it has declared to the Agency (paras. 18 and 21).[14]

C.2. Activities Related to Enrichment and Fuel

10. At the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) at Natanz, there have been no more than 5060 IR-1 centrifuges installed in 30 cascades, which remain in the configurations in the operating units at the time the JCPOA was agreed (para. 27). Iran has withdrawn 34 IR-1 centrifuges from those held in storage[15] for the replacement of damaged or failed IR-1 centrifuges installed at FEP (para. 29.1).

11. Iran has continued the enrichment of UF_6 at FEP.[16] Iran has not enriched uranium above 3.67% U 235 (para. 28).

12. Throughout the reporting period, Iran's total enriched uranium stockpile has not exceeded 300 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 3.67% U 235 (or the equivalent in different chemical forms) (para. 56). The quantity of 300 kg of UF_6 corresponds to 202.8 kg of uranium.[17]

13. As of 18 August 2018, the quantity of Iran's uranium enriched up to 3.67% U-235 was 139.4 kg,[18] based on the JCPOA and decisions of the Joint Commission.[19]

14. At the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP), no more than 1044 IR-1 centrifuges have been maintained in one wing (Unit 2) of the facility (para. 46). On 14 August 2018, the Agency verified that 1020 IR-1 centrifuges were installed in six cascades. On the same date, the Agency also verified that five IR-1 centrifuges were installed in a layout of 16 IR-1 centrifuge positions[20] and one IR-1 centrifuge was installed in a single position,[21] for the purpose of conducting "initial research and R&D activities related to stable isotope production".[22,23] Throughout the reporting period, Iran has not conducted any uranium enrichment or related research and

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[13] On 25 August 2018, the Agency confirmed that, since the Director General's previous report, 2.1 metric tonnes of heavy water had been shipped out of Iran. The Agency confirmed that, as of 25 August 2018, Iran had used 2.2 metric tonnes of heavy water for research and development (R&D) activities related to the production of deuterated compounds for medical applications since JCPOA Implementation Day. These R&D activities were conducted under continuous monitoring by the Agency.

[14] Including hot cells at TRR and the MIX facility and shielded cells, referred to in the decision of the Joint Commission of 14 January 2016 (INFCIRC/907).

[15] Para. 15 of this report.

[16] Under the JCPOA, "[f]or 15 years the Natanz enrichment site will be the sole location for all of Iran's uranium enrichment related activities including safeguarded R&D" (para. 72).

[17] Considering the standard atomic weight of uranium and fluorine.

[18] Comprising 115.5 kg of uranium in the form of UF_6; 16.5 kg of uranium in the form of uranium oxides and their intermediate products; 4.3 kg of uranium in fuel assemblies and rods; and 3.1 kg of uranium in liquid and solid scrap.

[19] Decisions of the Joint Commission of 6 January and 18 December 2016 (INFCIRC/907), and 10 January 2017 (INFCIRC/907/Add.1).

[20] GOV/2017/48, footnote 20.

[21] On 29 January 2018, Iran provided the Agency with updated design information for FFEP, which included a temporary setup for a single IR-1 centrifuge position for "separation of stable isotopes" in Unit 2.

[22] GOV/2016/46, para. 12.

[23] On 14 August 2018, 18 IR-1 centrifuges were not installed and were stored within the facility under Agency monitoring.

development (R&D) activities, and there has not been any nuclear material at the plant (para. 45).

15. All centrifuges and associated infrastructure in storage have remained under continuous Agency monitoring (paras. 29, 47, 48 and 70).[24] The Agency has continued to have regular access to relevant buildings at Natanz, including all of FEP and the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP), and performed daily access upon Agency request (para. 71). The Agency has also continued to have regular access to FFEP, including daily access upon Agency request (para. 51).

16. Iran has conducted its enrichment activities in line with its long term enrichment and R&D enrichment plan, as provided to the Agency on 16 January 2016 (para. 52).

17. On 19 August 2018, the Agency verified that all irradiated TRR fuel elements in Iran have a measured dose rate of no less than 1 rem/hour (at one metre in air).

18. Iran has not operated any of its declared facilities for the purpose of re-converting fuel plates or scrap into UF_6, nor has it informed the Agency that it has built any new facilities for such a purpose (para. 58).

C.3. Centrifuge Research & Development, Manufacturing and Inventory

19. No enriched uranium has been accumulated through enrichment R&D activities, and Iran's enrichment R&D with and without uranium has been conducted using centrifuges within the limits defined in the JCPOA (paras. 32–42).

20. Iran has provided declarations to the Agency of its production and inventory of centrifuge rotor tubes and bellows and permitted the Agency to verify the items in the inventory (para. 80.1). The Agency has conducted continuous monitoring, including through the use of containment and surveillance measures, and verified that the declared equipment has been used for the production of rotor tubes and bellows to manufacture centrifuges only for the activities specified in the JCPOA (para. 80.2). Iran has not produced any IR-1 centrifuges to replace those that have been damaged or failed (para. 62).

21. All declared rotor tubes, bellows and rotor assemblies have been under continuous monitoring by the Agency, including those rotor tubes and bellows manufactured since Implementation Day (para. 70). Iran has manufactured rotor tubes using carbon fibre that has been sampled and tested by the Agency, all of which has been subject to Agency containment and surveillance measures. [25,26]

D. Transparency Measures

22. Iran has continued to permit the Agency to use on-line enrichment monitors and electronic seals which communicate their status within nuclear sites to Agency inspectors, and to facilitate the automated collection of Agency measurement recordings registered by installed measurement devices (para. 67.1). Iran has issued long-term visas to Agency inspectors designated for Iran as requested by the Agency, provided proper working space for the Agency at nuclear sites and facilitated the use of working space at locations near nuclear sites in Iran (para. 67.2).

23. Iran has continued to permit the Agency to monitor — through measures agreed with Iran, including containment and surveillance measures — that all uranium ore concentrate (UOC) produced in Iran or obtained from any other source is transferred

[24] GOV/2016/46, footnote 15.
[25] Decision of the Joint Commission of 14 January 2016 (INFCIRC/907).
[26] GOV/2016/46, para. 18.

to the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) at Esfahan (para. 68). Iran also provided the Agency with all information necessary to enable the Agency to verify the production of UOC and the inventory of UOC produced in Iran or obtained from any other source (para. 69).

E. Other Relevant Information

24. Iran continues to provisionally apply the Additional Protocol to its Safeguards Agreement in accordance with Article 17(b) of the Additional Protocol, pending its entry into force. The Agency has continued to evaluate Iran's declarations under the Additional Protocol, and has conducted complementary accesses under the Additional Protocol to all the sites and locations in Iran which it needed to visit. Timely and proactive cooperation by Iran in providing such access facilitates implementation of the Additional Protocol and enhances confidence.

25. As previously reported, in January 2018, the Agency requested Iran to provide further clarifications and amplifications under the Additional Protocol regarding its plans relevant to the development of the nuclear fuel cycle, including R&D activities, for naval nuclear propulsion.[27] In a letter dated 28 April 2018, Iran informed the Agency that "[f]or the first five years, no facility will be involved" and the "[n]uclear fuelled engines/reactors will be used for civilian purpose", and that additional information would be provided to the Agency "in the next updating of the Additional Protocol declarations for 2017". In May 2018, Iran provided this information to the Agency in the updated Additional Protocol declarations for 2017.

26. The Agency's verification and monitoring of Iran's other JCPOA nuclear-related commitments continues, including those set out in Sections D, E, S and T of Annex I of the JCPOA.

27. During this reporting period, the Agency has not attended meetings of the Procurement Working Group of the Joint Commission (JCPOA, Annex IV — Joint Commission, para. 6.4.6).

F. Summary

28. The Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at the nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement. Evaluations regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities for Iran remained ongoing.

29. Since Implementation Day, the Agency has been verifying and monitoring the implementation by Iran of its nuclear-related commitments under the JCPOA.

30. The Director General will continue to report as appropriate.

[27] GOV/2018/7, para. 24.

United Nations S/2018/836

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2018

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (2011) and all its subsequent resolutions on Libya,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) (S/2018/140) and (S/2018/780),

Expressing its strong support for the ongoing efforts of UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Ghassan Salamé, *reaffirming* its endorsement of and full support for the United Nations Action Plan for Libya, *reiterating* its call for all Libyans to work together in the spirit of compromise as part of the inclusive political process under the leadership of the SRSG, and underscoring the importance of the United Nations central role in facilitating a Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political solution to bring security, political and economic sustainability and national unity to Libya,

Welcoming the UN-brokered ceasefire in Tripoli, *recalling* the Security Council Press Statement of 6 September condemning violence in Tripoli and *calling* on all parties to exercise restraint, protect civilians and engage seriously in national reconciliation,

Recalling its resolution 2259 (2015) which endorses the Rome Communiqué of 13 December 2015 to support the Government of National Accord (GNA) as the sole legitimate government of Libya, with Prime Minister Fayez Serraj as the leader of the Presidency Council,

Reiterating its support for the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) of Skhirat, Morocco signed on 17 December 2015 to form a GNA consisting of the Presidency Council and Cabinet supported by the other institutions of state including the House of Representatives and State Council,

Welcoming the endorsement in principle of the LPA by the House of Representatives on 25 January 2016 and the subsequent meetings of the Libyan Political Dialogue which reaffirmed its commitment to uphold the LPA, and *reaffirming* that the LPA remains the only viable framework to end the Libyan political crisis,

Emphasizing the importance of continued inclusiveness, *strongly encouraging* the GNA to engage with all parties in support of reconciliation and to enhance

political outreach throughout Libya, and *urging* all parties and institutions in Libya to engage constructively with the LPA in good faith and with sustained political will,

Welcoming recent efforts to strengthen an inclusive political dialogue among all Libyans, including important efforts by Libya's neighbours, international partners and regional organizations, and the meeting in Paris on 25 July 2017 and the Joint Declaration issued after the meeting as set out in a Security Council press statement on 27 July 2017, within the framework of the LPA endorsed by resolution 2259 (2015), and *supporting* the Secretary-General's call to consolidate the various initiatives under the leadership of the United Nations,

Welcoming the National Conference process launched by the SRSG which led to dialogue sessions amongst Libyan communities across the country, with seventy-six events in forty-three locations,

Recalling its Presidential Statement of 6 June 2018, *taking note* of the SRSG's call on 21 May 2018 for parliamentary and presidential elections to be held in Libya as soon as possible, provided the necessary security, technical, legislative and political conditions are in place, and *welcoming* the momentum generated by the international conference on Libya hosted in Paris on 29 May 2018, *recalling* the SRSG's urgent call to Libyan leaders to stand by their commitments in Paris, as well as the commitment of the Libyan parties to work constructively with the UN to organize credible and peaceful parliamentary and Presidential elections, and to respect the results of these elections,

Welcoming the work of the High National Electoral Commission in preparing for electoral events and the efforts of the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections to conduct municipal elections, and *further welcoming* UNSMIL's support for this work,

Recognizing the key role of the SRSG in consulting with Libyan parties to set the constitutional basis for elections and to adopt the necessary electoral laws,

Reiterating its call on all Libyans to improve the atmosphere for national elections by all means possible, including by working constructively towards the unification of Libya's military and economic institutions; unified and strengthened national security forces, under civilian government authority; and unification of the Libyan Central Bank,

Stressing that ensuring security and defending Libya from terrorism must be the task of unified and strengthened national security forces under the sole authority of the GNA in accordance with the LPA,

Recalling events in the Oil Crescent and the Security Council's Press Statement of 19 July 2018 welcoming the announcement that Libya's National Oil Corporation (NOC) had resumed its work on behalf, and for the benefit, of all Libyans to whom Libya's oil resources belong, that Libya's oil resources need to remain under the exclusive control of the NOC, and that the GNA retains sole oversight over Libya's economic and financial institutions,

Recalling the need for Member States to cease support to and official contact with parallel institutions that claim to be the legitimate authority but are outside of the LPA, as stipulated by it,

Urging the full, equal and effective participation of women in all activities relating to the democratic transition, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, *supporting* the efforts of the SRSG to facilitate wider engagement and participation of women from across the spectrum of Libyan society in the political process and public institutions,

Calling on the Libyan authorities to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict, including ending impunity for sexual and gender-based violence crimes in line with relevant Security Council resolutions, including its resolutions 1325 (2000), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2331 (2016),

Reaffirming the need for all parties in Libya to engage constructively with the United Nations and refrain from any actions that could undermine UN-mediated political dialogue and *reiterating* that there can be no military solution in Libya,

Further reaffirming that all parties must comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable,

Encouraging the GNA to finalize interim security arrangements for stabilizing Libya as a critical step towards tackling Libya's political, security, humanitarian, economic and institutional challenges, *recognizing* the need for the GNA to plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups in that regard, and *encouraging* the GNA to continue stabilization efforts in affected cities to consolidate gains against terrorism,

Expressing grave concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Libya, including deteriorating living standards, insufficient provision of basic services, and at the situation faced by migrants, refugees and internally displaced people, and calling on all parties to respect international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and *further calling* on the Libyan authorities to take all steps necessary to investigate violations and abuses, including torture, sexual and gender-based violence, and mistreatment in prisons and detention centres, and to hold those responsible to account,

Reiterating its concern at the smuggling of migrants and refugees and human trafficking through Libya, *emphasizing* the decision to sanction six human traffickers and migrant smugglers in Libya on 8 June 2018 and *welcoming* the work of UNSMIL in coordinating and supporting the provision of humanitarian assistance for refugees and migrants through the UN Country Team, particularly the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration, ensuring compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy,

Taking note of the economic dialogue taking place in Libya and the region, *welcoming* UNSMIL's role in support of the dialogue towards economic reform, *further welcoming* the commitment of the representatives of the Presidency Council, the Government of National Accord, the Central Bank of Libya, the Audit Bureau and the National Oil Corporation to alleviate urgently the suffering of the Libyan people by speeding up the delivery of public services, improving liquidity, addressing the economy of predation, such as the black market foreign exchange rate, and *welcoming* the increase in oil production,

Encouraging the GNA and the Central Bank of Libya to implement, without further delay, agreed upon and much needed economic measures, *recalling* the request to UNSMIL and the SRSG, at the request of Prime Minister Serraj, to support the facilitation of a financial review of economic and financial institutions, to support efforts of reunifying these institutions, and *emphasizing* the importance of collaboration with international financial institutions,

Reiterating its request that all Member States support fully the efforts of the SRSG and work with the Libyan authorities and UNSMIL to develop a coordinated package of support to build the capacity of the GNA, in line with Libyan priorities and in response to requests for assistance, and *further reiterating* its call upon all parties to cooperate fully with the activities of UNSMIL, including taking necessary

steps to ensure the security and unhindered movement of United Nations and associated personnel,

Encouraging UNSMIL to continue to prioritize its tasks and mediation efforts in full consultation with the Presidency Council and other Libyan institutions and in response to its needs and the evolving situation in the country,

Underscoring the importance of ensuring that existing sanctions measures are fully implemented and that cooperation continues with Libyan authorities to ensure violations are reported to the United Nations Sanctions Committee, and *recalling* in that regard that individuals or entities engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya may be designated for targeted sanctions, pursuant to resolution 2213 (2015),

Recalling its determination in its resolution 2213 (2015) that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 September 2019 the mandate of UNSMIL, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership to exercise mediation and good offices to support:

(i) an inclusive political process and security and economic dialogue within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement and UN Action Plan;

(ii) continued implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement;

(iii) consolidation of the governance, security and economic arrangements of the Government of National Accord, including support for economic reform in collaboration with international financial institutions; and

(iv) subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, including the constitutional process and the organization of elections;

2. *Further decides* that UNSMIL, within operational and security constraints, should undertake the following tasks:

(i) support to key Libyan institutions;

(ii) support, on request, for the provision of essential services, and delivery of humanitarian assistance and in accordance with humanitarian principles;

(iii) human rights monitoring and reporting;

(iv) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation; and

(v) co-ordination of international assistance, and provision of advice and assistance to GNA-led efforts to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Da'esh;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reassess a series of detailed objectives for the implementation of UNSMIL's mandated tasks, to include a particular focus on the steps required to set the constitutional basis for elections and to advance the political process from its current trajectory, and to report on progress towards these objectives in his regular reporting;

4. *Requests* UNSMIL to take fully into account a gender perspective throughout its mandate and to assist the GNA in ensuring the full and effective participation of women in the democratic transition, reconciliation efforts, the security sector and in national institutions, as well as the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, in line with resolution 1325 (2000);

5. *Recognizes* that since 30 March 2016 UNSMIL has facilitated a consistent presence in Libya to support the Presidency Council and Temporary Security Committee and *welcomes* UNSMIL's progress in re-establishing a presence in Tripoli and its plans to re-establish a presence in Benghazi and other parts of Libya, through a phased return, as security conditions allow and to make the necessary security arrangements to this effect;

6. *Welcomes* progress, and *encourages* continued work towards, comprehensive political strategy as well as the greater integration with and strategic co-ordination of UNSMIL and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Libya to support GNA-led efforts towards the stabilization of Libya;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution at least every 60 days;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as necessary following consultations with the Libyan authorities on recommendations for UNSMIL's support to the subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process and UNSMIL's security arrangements;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/72/149–S/2018/837

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 34 (a)
Prevention of armed conflict: prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the intention of the Russian occupation administration in the temporarily occupied territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine to hold so-called "early elections" (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-15889 (E) 280918

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the intention of the Russian occupation administration in the temporarily occupied territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine to hold so-called "early elections"

7 September 2018

Due to the reports in Russia's media outlets about the intentions of the Russian occupation administration in the temporarily occupied territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine to hold the so-called "early elections" of armed gangs' leaders and their illegitimate representative bodies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine emphasizes that such actions of the Kremlin grossly violate the obligations of the Russian Federation as a party to the Minsk Agreements.

In case of conducting fake "early elections" their results will be null and void, will not create any legal consequences and will not be recognized either by Ukraine or the international community.

These provocative actions of Russia deliberately undermine the Minsk Agreements and can bring to naught the persistent international efforts to resolve the situation that arose as a result of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine and its occupation of part of the sovereign territory of our state.

The Russian Federation holds full responsibility for consistent blocking and undermining of the peace settlement.

We call on our international partners to give a clear assessment of such actions by the Kremlin and to increase political and diplomatic pressure on the Russian Federation, including by imposing additional sanctions against it to make it return to fulfilling its obligations.

In its turn Ukraine remains committed to a peaceful settlement of the situation in Donbas on the basis of the Minsk Agreements.

United Nations S/2018/838

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for 11 and 12 September 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-15390 (E) 190918 190918

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Annex to the letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (11 September 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The number of violations by illegal armed groups active in the Idlib de-escalation area has not decreased.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 38 incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: 20 in Hama, 10 in Ladhiqiyah and 8 in Aleppo.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides has carried out two humanitarian operations.

In total, 1,927 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,974.29 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 67 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 92,569 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (12 September 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The number of violations by illegal armed groups active in the Idlib de-escalation area has not decreased.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 48 incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: 25 in Ladhiqiyah, 21 in Aleppo and 2 in Hama.

The Turkish representative office has reported eight incidents of gunfire: seven in Hama Governorate and one in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides has carried out three humanitarian operations: in Bab al-Sahr, Qunaytirah Governorate, 300 food parcels with a total weight of 1.29 tons were distributed; in Homs, Homs Governorate, 240 food parcels with a total weight of 0.7 tons were distributed; and in Qardahah, Ladhiqiyah Governorate, 240 food parcels with a total weight of 0.7 tons were distributed.

In total, 1,930 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,978.46 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 82 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 92,651 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations S/2018/839

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 12 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I would like to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council and the Chair of its Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) to the news reports published by the Dutch newspapers *Nieuwsuur* and *Trouw*, which exposed the involvement of the Dutch Government in supporting, financing and providing logistical assistance to a number of terrorist armed groups in Syria. The Dutch General Prosecutor classified some of these armed groups as terrorist entities related to Salafist jihadism. You can find the first news reports that exposed this story at https://nos.nl/nieuwsuur/artikel/2249806-nederland-steunde-terreurbeweging-in-syrie.html and https://nos.nl/nieuwsuur/artikel/2249849-zo-hebben-we-het-onderzoek-naar-syrische-rebellengroepen-aangepakt.html.

These legal, political and diplomatic violations committed by the Dutch Government provoked public opinion in the Netherlands and many States members of the European Union. The Dutch and European media continue to publish reports on this political scandal, providing more details about the involvement of the Government of the Netherlands, a non-permanent member of the Security Council, in supporting and financing terrorist organizations operating in Syria. On Dutch television, a series of news reports is currently being shown about this scandal, with enough evidence to convict the Dutch Government of the commission of these heinous acts, by financing and assisting many terrorist armed groups, including Aljabha Alshamya, Ahrar Alsham, Sokour Jabal Azzawya, Lewaa Sultan Murad, Ansar Alsharyaa, Shouhadaa Alyarmouk, Faylaq Alsham, Jaysh Alsunnah, Nour Addin Zinki, Jaysh Alfateh, Suleiman Shah, Jaysh Alislam, Fastakem, Lewaa Sokour Aljabal and Jaysh Idleb Alhurr.

The news reports on Dutch television indicate that the Dutch Government provided money and assistance to many terrorist armed groups in Syria, without following government procedures for providing funds and assistance to foreign parties, where it did not follow the opinion of its legal and international advisers and did not bring the matter before the Dutch parliament.

I bring this matter to the attention of the Security Council and the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) in order to take appropriate action with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to counter-terrorism. At the same time, I would like to inform you of the violations committed by the Government of one of the non-permanent members of the Security Council against its obligations and responsibilities, the foremost of which is the maintenance of international peace and security, and adherence to the provisions

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of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article II, in which the duty of each Member State not to interfere in the internal affairs of other Member States is set out.

The Dutch Government's policy of supporting and financing terrorist armed groups in Syria is the main explanation for its negative, partial and unfair performance within the framework of the Security Council and the General Assembly with regard to the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/72/197–S/2018/840

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 September 2018
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Identical letters dated 4 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of July 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amal **Mudallali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 4 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in July 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 July		While carrying out earth-clearing work along the technical fence at point AP287, near the town of Bustan, Israeli enemy personnel threw tree branches as far as two metres inside Lebanese territory.
9 July	0941	An Israeli enemy army patrol comprising three vehicles approached the technical fence opposite the Wazzani bridge. One of its soldiers aimed his weapon at position 9-64, which is staffed by the Spanish contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), while another made hostile gestures at personnel in that position. At 1040 hours, the enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory. It returned at 1050 hours and acted in a similar fashion before leaving at 1212 hours.
10 July	1818	From inside occupied territory, opposite the Wazzani bridge, a member of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed his weapon at position 9-64 of the Spanish contingent of UNIFIL. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1822 hours.
	2045–2105	Explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
11 July	1239	An explosion was heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, south of the Radar position. Its cause is unknown.
12 July	0847	The Israeli enemy pointed a vehicle-mounted machine gun from inside occupied territory, opposite the Wazzani bridge, at position 9-64, which is staffed by the Spanish contingent of UNIFIL. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 0905 hours.
	1226	An Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising 10 soldiers attempted unsuccessfully to abduct Ramzi and Naji Abdul'al as they were tending goats on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, in the Bastrah area near position 34-4, which is staffed by the Indian contingent of UNIFIL. The patrol then fired into the air. As the two men fled, Ramzi fell and sustained various injuries; his condition is not serious. The patrol seized the herd, consisting of 250 head of goats, and drove them into occupied territory. At 1410 hours, it returned them to the Bastrah area in Lebanese territory.
18 July	0010	Explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1700	From their position inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Rumaysh, the Israeli enemy launched a white and silver balloon, to which a foreign object was attached, to an altitude of 100 metres. It crossed the Blue Line in the direction of the town of Yarun and was lost from sight.
19 July	0800	An Israeli enemy patrol, comprising a Hummer vehicle, a civilian pickup and an excavator was deployed inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Kafr Killa. Four civilians exited the vehicles to lay water pipes. While they worked, an Israeli enemy soldier trained his weapon on Lebanese territory. The work was completed at 1500 hours and all left in the direction of occupied territory.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1045	On the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, south-west of the Israeli enemy's Ruwaysat al-Alam position, the goatherd Ali al-Safadi, a Syrian, was tending a herd of goats. An Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising 12 soldiers crossed the withdrawal line and penetrated some 25 metres into Lebanese territory in an unsuccessful bid to abduct him. The goatherd fled with his herd towards the town and the enemy patrol left in the direction of the occupied territory at 1100 hours.
21 July	2312	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Wazzani and near pillar 40, an Israeli enemy patrol deployed and fired two flare shells over the Wazzani River inside Lebanese territory. At 2325 hours, the enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory.
23 July	1030–1050	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
24 July	1420	On the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, in the area of Marah al-Haswah near point OP1, which is staffed by the Indian contingent of UNIFIL, an Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising six soldiers attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the goatherd Abdullah Zahra as he was tending his herd of goats. The patrol then launched a smoke grenade at the herd, inside Lebanese territory. The goatherd fled with his herd towards the town. At 1445 hours, the enemy patrol left in the direction of the occupied territory.
29 July	1700	As the goatherd Mahir Hamdan was tending a herd of goats on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, in the Marj al-Tays area, an Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising four soldiers attempted unsuccessfully to abduct him. He was able to flee with his herd towards the town.
30 July	1030	Opposite the town of Kafr Killa at point AP493, the Israeli enemy began digging a trench with an excavator along the technical fence. A Lebanese Army topographical company deployed to the location with the chief of the UNIFIL liaison unit, and they confirmed that the Blue Line had been violated. At 1315 hours, 25 Israeli enemy soldiers, accompanied by a Merkava tank, deployed to the point in question and took up combat positions, training their weapons on Lebanese territory.
31 July	2132	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its position inside occupied Palestinian territory towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.

Sea violations committed in July 2018

Date	Time	Nature of violation
2 July	0507	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a period of one hour and 43 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 90 metres. The launch detonated three noise bombs over Lebanese territorial waters and used loudspeakers and warning sirens to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
3 July	0742	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 70 metres. The launch used its loudspeakers to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 July	0415	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0550 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 70 metres. The launch fired an explosive device inside Lebanese territorial waters, broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew and sounded warning sirens for 30 seconds. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
5 July	0412	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 277 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0619 hours, it violated the boundary again for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 314 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0645 hours, it violated the boundary a third time for a 30-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 277 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2220	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 90 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 July	0005	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes, sounded warning sirens and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.
	0130	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0200	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	1855	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 July	2023	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a 12-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 166 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2036	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute, sounded warning sirens for 20 seconds and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.
	2045	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters, sounded warning sirens for 20 seconds and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
8 July	0025	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	0035	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 555 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0109	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 407 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0111	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0233	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
9 July	0330	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0410	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0604	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
10 July	0416	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0458 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 17-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0636 hours, it violated the boundary a third time for a nine-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 410 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0420	An Israeli enemy launch fired a flare shell and directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	1805	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 259 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
12 July	0056	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 16-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0058	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0142	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 28-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 407 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0240 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 55-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 407 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0143	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0148	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	0240	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0245	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0320	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes and sounded warning sirens.
	1030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
13 July	2038	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	2039	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 13-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2105 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 19-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2203 hours, it violated the boundary for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 460 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2351 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for an eight-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 400 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2045	An Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters.
	2109	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
	2110	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	2208	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	2355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
15 July	2030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2247 hours, it violated the boundary again for a 23-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2050	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired several rounds in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters at 2110 hours for one minute, and then again at 2117 hours for six minutes.
	2110	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	2117	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for six minutes.
15 July	2247	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for seven minutes.
	2258	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
16 July	1300	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 130 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 July	2050	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2230–2330	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters.
18 July	1240	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 22-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 540 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1758	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 July	0158	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0244	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0352	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 480 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0400	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 25-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 397 metres. The launch also fired a flare into the air, sounded warning sirens and directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1233	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 555 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0150	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0155	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0225	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for four minutes.
	0355	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
20 July	0540	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 160 metres. The launch fired a flare at a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters and used its loudspeakers to warn off the vessel. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
22 July	0440	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of two hours and three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch detonated a noise bomb, trained a searchlight on a Lebanese fishing vessel and used loudspeakers and warning sirens to warn off the vessel. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0517	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0534 hours, it violated the boundary again for a period of one hour and six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 150 metres. It detonated two noise bombs, directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds and broadcast over loudspeakers. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
24 July	1804	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 410 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 July	0310	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 48-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 540 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0334	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 21-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 555 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0335	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0340	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0345	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three minutes.
	0407	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 55-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0410	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0536	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0717	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 July	0138	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 47 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 650 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0140	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 10 minutes.
	0147	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters.
	0215	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for four minutes.
	0250	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five minutes and then again for three minutes.
	1854	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 277 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 July	0810	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch detonated a noise bomb inside Lebanese territorial waters, sounded warning sirens and broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	1832	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 2027 hours, it violated the boundary again for a four-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 570 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
29 July	0200	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0230	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0300	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1833	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 33-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 July	0710	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1022	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 170 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1022	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 120 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
31 July	0300	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	0330	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	2022	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2023	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
	2027	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2029	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.

Air violations committed in July 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July	0430	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0640 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1255	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1435 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 2 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 July	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2015 hours over Yarun.
	2105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0900 hours on 3 July over Rumaysh.
3 July	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1045 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1105 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Batrun. They circled over Batrun and the South before leaving at 1145 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2150 hours over Rumaysh.
	2115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Batrun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0810 hours on 4 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 July	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0151 hours on 5 July over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
5 July	0135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2350 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Rumaysh.
	2315	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours on 6 July over Rumaysh.
6 July	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the North, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2240 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0100 hours on 7 July over Rumaysh.
7 July	0045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Rumaysh.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0900 hours on 8 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 July	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Naqurah.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens between Marj Uyun and Hasbayya. It then reappeared at around 1745 hours and circled over the South and the Western Bekaa, before leaving at 0010 hours on 9 July over Rumaysh.
	1750	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1850 hours over Kafr Killa.
9 July	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1250 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, the Shuf and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1205 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0625 hours on 10 July over Rumaysh.
10 July	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours over Yarun.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1130 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1110 hours over Rumaysh.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Riyaq, Baalbek, Kasrawan, Jubayl and Matn before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0020 hours on 11 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2350	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 11 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 July	0955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1650 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled between Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1210 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Rumaysh.
	2140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Zahlah, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 2035 hours on 12 July over Rumaysh.
12 July	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah, Matn, Ba'abda, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Rumaysh.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0815 hours on 13 July over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0015 hours on 13 July over the sea west of Naqurah.
13 July	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2225 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1550 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Naqurah.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Hirmil, Akkar and Tripoli before leaving at 1620 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1350	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1510 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Zahlah and the South before leaving at 0310 hours on 14 July over Naqurah.
	2030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Akkar, Hirmil and Baalbek before leaving at 0700 hours on 14 July over Kafr Killa.
14 July	0300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Akkar, Hirmil and Baalbek before leaving at 0415 hours on 15 July over Naqurah.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0520 hours on 15 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over the area between Shikka and the South before leaving at 0040 hours on 15 July ove. the sea west of Naqurah.
15 July	0515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0735 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0955	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Rumaysh.
	1655	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over the area between Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1800 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0035 hours on 16 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 July	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Yarun. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0245 hours on 17 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 July	0215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0930 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Ba'abda and Yarzah before leaving at 2045 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1520 hours on 18 July over Rumaysh.
18 July	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1040	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1325	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2235 hours over Rumaysh.
19 July	0445	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
20 July	0150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0040 hours on 21 July over Rumaysh.
	2140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Akkar and Hirmil before leaving at 0650 hours on 21 July over the sea west of Naqurah.
21 July	0020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1250 hours over Yarun.
	1235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Batrun, Jubayl, Kasrawan and the North before leaving at 0435 hours on 22 July over Naqurah.
22 July	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1055 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0930	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2050 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and heading seaward. They proceeded to Sidon, Shikka and the Bekaa before leaving at 1940 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
23 July	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0140 hours over Yarun.
	0130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1330 hours over Naqurah.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Aytarun.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens at 2200 hours over Bint Jubayl.
24 July	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Kasrawan, Jubayl, Batrun and Ba'abda before leaving at 1225 over Naqurah.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1515 hours over Rumaysh.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1205 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1225 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1410	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Kasrawan, Jubayl and the South before leaving at 0525 hours on 25 July over Rumaysh.
25 July	0525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Jubayl, Kasrawan and Matn before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2200 over Rumaysh.
26 July	0035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	1300	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1425 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0830 hours on 27 July over Rumaysh.
27 July	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	1250	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq and Hirmil before leaving at 1755 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2340 hours over Rumaysh.
28 July	0240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1105 hours over Naqurah.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled the South before leaving at 0240 hours on 29 July over Kafr Killa.
29 July	0235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0720 hours on 30 July over Aytarun.
30 July	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah, Matn, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1735 hours over Yarun.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over Jubayl before leaving at 1243 hours over the sea west of Shikka.
	1310	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled towards the East and proceeded to Shikka before leaving at 1323 hours over Yarun.
	1840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2010 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
31 July	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 2015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0100 hours on 1 August over Rumaysh.